

**The Cleveland Prisoners.**

It does seem as if the Administration, driven as it is by the discontents of the South, had become insane. A convention of the leading spirits of the slave States, the delegates to which were appointed by the Governors of those States, has just been held at Memphis. This body, receiving their appointments from this high authority, have solemnly resolved to reopen the African Slave Trade, and to dissolve the Union if the people see fit to elect a Republican President in 1860. Prominent men there ostentatiously announce their participation in the slave trade, which, by the laws of the United States, as well as all other civilized countries, is pronounced piracy and punished with death. These stolen Africans are advertised daily in the Southern papers for sale at auction, and the laws are, to all intents, dead letter, because their execution is in the hands of the tools of the conspirators. No man's life is safe for one moment, who is suspected of harboring even a secret sentiment in favor of freedom and justice. The press is muzzled—the liberty of speech struck down—the Church debauched and subsidized into an ugly instrument of tyranny and wrong—Ministers and whole Conferences, are driven from these States, for no other reason than that they chose to retain their connection with the Methodist Church, rather than unite with the organizations there, called Churches, but which are in reality but combinations of unprincipled men, banded together for the more successful accomplishment of their nefarious schemes. Honorable and high-minded citizens of those States are hunted and driven into exile from their native land by hundreds, because they will not sacrifice their manhood in joining these traitors in their mad schemes to pervert the Government from the purposes of its founders into a consolidated despotism, and to crush out the last spark of the liberties our fathers purchased with their blood—Southern dungeons groan with victims who have been incarcerated on suspicion of harboring the sentiments of the heroes of the Revolution. In every respect, a tyranny more boughy, and a servility more abject, than exists in any government of Europe, reigns supreme in nearly half the States of this once glorious Union.

On the other hand, these conspirators, having the absolute control of our weak old President, use his name and the power of the Administration to crush out and break down the spirit of the freedom of the North. There was never yet a despotic or so capricious but had his swarm of servile sycophants, ever ready to "crack the whipplings of the knee, when thrifit would follow tawing." And the present Administration forms no exception to this general rule. Subservient tools, all over the free States, stand ready to do his dirtiest and meanest work. Men who would nobly rob a hen roost on their own impulse, will perpetrate villainies in the service of the Administration, from which all honest men shrink back appalled.

Among these acts of unmitigated outrage is the mock trials in the United States District Court at Cleveland. Our readers already know that some time last fall, a company of kidnappers came to Oberlin, in Lorain County, Ohio, and by false pretenses enticed one of the students of the College out of town, and then seized him with the intention of running him into Kentucky as a slave. The citizens were instantly aroused by the outrage, and overtaking the pirates at Wellington, demanded their authority for conveying off their victim. Here the kidnappers had a fine opportunity to illustrate the baseness of the Fugitive Slave Law. Ordering the citizens to assist them in securing their prey, which, of course, no man not filled with blood-thirsty instincts could do, they had only to retire and prosecute the people under that law, in the United States District Court, and besides recovering the price of the supposed slave, wreak their malignity on the citizens, by fines and imprisonment.

To carry out this scheme, the Marshal packed the Grand Jury according to order, and during seven of the eight days of Lorain County were indicted under the provisions of this law, for aiding in the escape of a slave. They have been several times dragged from their homes to Cleveland, and finally some time in April, the Court got ready to sit on the trial. A partisan jury was again packed by the Marshal, every one of whom was an extreme violent pro-slavery partisan, and at least one of them was discovered, before the trial, to be one of the Marshal's dupe. With such a jury and a charge from the Judge that would lay it open to a Jeffry, Mr. Bushnell one of the indicted, was put on trial. A conviction followed, of course, and he is sentenced to IMPRISONMENT FOR TWO MONTHS, to pay a fine of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS and costs, amounting, it is said, to FIFTY HUNDRED DOLLARS OR MORE! After keeping him there on expense for more than a month, the Court adjourned until some time in July, and sent the indicted citizens to jail until it suits the Judge to try them with another packed jury. They are now in prison in Cleveland, waiting his honor's convenience, after his vacation in July. Among these

prisoners is the venerable Professor Peck, a clergyman, whose long life of eminent usefulness presents to the world a character as stainless as his snowy white hair. He preaches to the people of Cleveland from the windows of the prison, every Sunday. Another is the Reverend Mr. Fitch, a Presbyterian clergyman of Oberlin. Another is the Hon. Ralph Plum, as noble a specimen of the Christian gentleman as ever represented the State of Ohio in her Legislatures; and so of the others. We venture to say, that the darkest periods of our Colonial history presents no scenes of legal oppression approaching this in infernal atrocity. Yet as we had tories in the days of the Revolution—sycophants of power, who used the pretended prerogatives of the Congress to make them to be, and are getting up, or those scoundrels who are now most base. Still, these Chinese were not so hopelessly maddened as our "cowed Democracy." For when the English had to bear it a few times, they associated their names and submitted to it. But our Democratic leaders, having given up their names so much, are more determined to persevere in their course, although the people have so often seen them.

As might be expected, an intense feeling exists on the Western Reserve. A meeting has recently been held in Cleveland, at which ten thousand of the citizens of Northern Ohio met to sympathize with their fellow-citizens in prison, and to give expression to their sentiments on the subject. It does seem as if the administration had resolved to goad the people of the free States beyond endurance, that it may find a pretext to use the Federal Armies in the experiment of putting a class of people in a mortal, for a certain purpose, not to do good. We don't propose to repeat the experiment. The people of Ohio have come to understand these things, and with a slight feeling of disgust are rather beginning to enjoy the show. The shrinking, it is true, is no pleasant music, but, as it has ceased to do much harm, and seems to be a necessity with those who are given to it, they will let them shriek.

The harmonic sounds of "Black Republicans," "Woolly heads," "Negro worshipers" &c. without principles—mere hangers-on to a party—in their desperation, they will repeat again this Fall the same old song of the past ten years, as if the people had not learned long since to estimate the insulting speeches at their true value.

But when men go to war they must use such weapons as they have. The Chinese attempted to conquer the English army by painting grotesque figures on canvas, which they thought would terrify them that they would surrender at once. As far as we can perceive however that the British soldiers were not exactly the kind of people the Chinese had taken them to be, and are getting up, or those scoundrels who are now most base. Still, these Chinese were not so hopelessly maddened as our "cowed Democracy." For when the English had to bear it a few times, they associated their names and submitted to it. But our Democratic leaders, having given up their names so much, are more determined to persevere in their course, although the people have so often seen them.

We have, indeed, for great advantages to the cause not of Indian merely, but of European liberation, from the struggle now beginning, but not through the goodwill of either of the chief combatants.—God, who causes the wrath of man to praise him, has, we trust, given us power to be affected through the medium of this war. Put, in order that the Republicans of Europe should be in a position to profit by the opportunities which this war is likely to bring them, they must give heed to the Scriptural injunction—"Put not your trust in princes." Note-poor can reasonably be expected to lavish the blood and treasure of his people in the championship of the Rights of Man, whether at home or abroad—least of all, a despot who has waded to his throne through rivers of blood, or even crossed those rivers on pinnacles of perjuries and falsehoods. The complete triumph of Napoleon III. cannot plausibly be expected to contribute in any way to the cause of Liberality than that of his avowed exemplar and patron saint, Napoleon I. And what was the effect of his European supremacy, let Switzerland, Holland, Germany, Poland, and even Italy, attest.

The assembling of ten thousand men in mass convention, at Cleveland, on Tuesday, was not a mere chance affair, to be sneered at or scoffed about, and then straightway forgotten. These were neither titans nor the furious enemies of law and order. Laboring men were they chiefly, leaving their work at this business of politics, as to their endangered rights, and their pressing duties as freemen. Among the number, too, were some of the most influential men of the State, uttering and giving guidance to the common sense in pervading this army of intelligent and determined citizens. Such an assembly is one that wise men and sagacious rulers, in a free country, are not wont to regard with indifference. It is idle to speak to subdue men of this sort, elicit by denunciation or by threats of armed intervention.

The grounds of all this excitement are, first, an odious snare, very widely deemed unconstitutional, in many of its provisions, for the reclamation or runaway slaves on free soil, and secondly, an invidiously tyrannical method of enforcing this law, in the particular cases recently arising on the Western Reserve. The Fugitive Slave Law was, of course, made as lenient as possible to the North. It has never done slaveholders any real good, and it never will. In the nature of the case, they, and everybody else, must see that this cannot be otherwise. But when enforced by federal officials, after the manner Wilson, Belden & Co. have chosen to adopt, it cannot fail to awaken intense popular indignation. It ought to do so. The law itself is justly called "odious." Such acts of violence as it inflicts, and those rendered desperate by their sufferings, with cupidity in enlisted and need to win their desire for gold, with a thirst for vengeance for their supposed wrongs, will turn upon society, and attempt by crime and cunning to realize the golden dreams which first led them from their homes, and the pursuits of quiet industry.

The effects of this gold mania will outlive this generation, and we fear its fruit will be mainly evil. "They that hasten to be rich fall into divers temptations," is a truism that ought to be more sedulously inculcated. The effects of this gold mania could do, they had only to retire and prosecute the people under that law, in the United States District Court, and besides recovering the price of the supposed slave, wreak their malignity on the citizens, by fines and imprisonment.

An election for Governor, Members of Congress, State Legislature, &c., was held in Virginia on Thursday last—We have not heard the result, but take it for granted that the Slave Democracy have carried the State. As no man's life would be safe in most parts of that State if he were known to hold the sentiments of the earliest statesmen, there could be no Republican ticket. The contest was, therefore, between the modern Democracy on the one side, and a mongrel of old-line Whigs and Know-Nothings on the other. The issue being which was the most intensely devoted to slavery, each party denounces the other as abolitionists and predicts the loss of the society of their negroes in case of success. In such a contest, on such an issue, before such a constituency, we think we are safe in saying the Democracy must succeed.

An election for Governor, Members of Congress, State Legislature, &c., was held in Virginia on Thursday last—We have not heard the result, but take it for granted that the Slave Democracy have carried the State. As no man's life would be safe in most parts of that State if he were known to hold the sentiments of the earliest statesmen, there could be no Republican ticket. The contest was, therefore, between the modern Democracy on the one side, and a mongrel of old-line Whigs and Know-Nothings on the other. The issue being which was the most intensely devoted to slavery, each party denounces the other as abolitionists and predicts the loss of the society of their negroes in case of success. In such a contest, on such an issue, before such a constituency, we think we are safe in saying the Democracy must succeed.

Of course we have no possible choice, and can chronicle the result with the most absolute impartiality.

No matter which party succeeds, we could prove from the unanimous voice of the press of the other, that the omnipresent "negro," one goes the whole figure for the acquisition of Cuba, which, of course, is to get more negroes, and the other three are mere common place platitudes about the danger to the Union in the defense of the States, when their great leader, in giving vent to his unbounded admiration for Douglas, called him "the little giant."

We write up a whack to keep it going, but when we hear of a march winding up his affairs, we arrive at the conclusion that his time has nearly come, or, more properly, that he has

State in the Union. How long will the insanity of abolition continue to be used by demagogues to frighten fools in the free State, after such a use of it by slave-holders in the midst of slaves?

*From the New York Tribune.*  
**The Slave Trade.**  
That the re-opening of the African Slave Trade will be one of the chief features of the next Presidential campaign there can no longer be any doubt. Nearly all the leading Democratic politicians and papers of the South, outside of the Slave breeding States, make it the cardinal point in their political creed. Many of them, indeed, make it the only condition upon which they will longer spare the Union of the States. Their motto is, the Slave trade in the Union, or dissolution and the Slave trade in a Southern confederacy.—And Northern Journals are beginning to preach the same doctrine.

A leading Democratic paper in the North, the "Day Book," after quoting largely from the Mobile "Register" on this subject, says:

Kansas was "a boisterous struggle." The South had neither the negro to spare nor did it was the climate favorable to their introduction. Of course, no one can suppose that we doubt the right of bringing negroes from Africa if they are needed. It is simply a question of expediency, and there can be no doubt our laws making it piracy must be violated by the same book. They are not only ridiculous, but at every and hopelessly contemptible, and it is a wonder that the South have so long content to live under statutory enactments, which are equivalent to saying they are pirates and felons. Abolitionists may howl until it is over, but the law condemning the slave trade as piracy will and must be repealed. The law is a dead letter, not only at the South but at the North. It could not be enforced anywhere in this country, perhaps not in any. The truth is, we have outgrown the sentimentality, that to take a wild negro from savage barbarism, where his skull may be used for a paving stone to bludgeon a King wants a new pathway to bludgeon and padlock, and make an industrial, civilized being of him, is a sin.

**The Fikes & C. Hunting.**  
The accounts from this supposed El Dorado are truly heart-rending. The Western papers are filled with descriptions of the sufferings of the emigrants who have been lured there under the influence of exaggerated accounts of the abundance of gold. Thousands upon thousands expended their last dollar in meager outlays to carry them to the land of promise, who, on reaching their destination, or advancing far into the wilderness, find the whole thing a delusion, and themselves on the point of starvation. They are now returning like routed swarms, and threatening vengeance on all the Western towns, the crews of which, they believe, invented the golden tales to lure them from their homes for the purpose of fleecing them on their way.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The ground of all this excitement are, first, an odious snare, very widely deemed unconstitutional, in many of its provisions, for the reclamation or runaway slaves on free soil, and secondly, an invidiously tyrannical method of enforcing this law, in the particular cases recently arising on the Western Reserve. The Fugitive Slave Law was, of course, made as lenient as possible to the North. It has never done slaveholders any real good, and it never will.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

The latest accounts say that many of the returning emigrants are daily dying from actual starvation, and that the survivors are eating their dead companions. The scenes are too horrible to repeat.

**The Slave Trade.**

That the re-opening of the African Slave Trade will be one of the chief features of the next Presidential campaign there can no longer be any doubt. Nearly all the leading Democratic politicians and papers of the South, outside of the Slave breeding States, make it the cardinal point in their political creed. Many of them, indeed, make it the only condition upon which they will longer spare the Union of the States. Their motto is, the Slave trade in the Union, or dissolution and the Slave trade in a Southern confederacy.—And Northern Journals are beginning to preach the same doctrine.

A leading Democratic paper in the North, the "Day Book," after quoting largely from the Mobile "Register" on this subject, says:

Kansas was "a boisterous struggle." The South had neither the negro to spare nor did it was the climate favorable to their introduction. Of course, no one can suppose that we doubt the right of bringing negroes from Africa if they are needed. It is simply a question of expediency, and there can be no doubt our laws making it piracy must be violated by the same book. They are not only ridiculous, but at every and hopelessly contemptible, and it is a wonder that the South have so long content to live

**New Advertisements.**

**50 AGENTS WANTED.**

TO sell Bateman's Patent Safety Lamp. Everybody will buy these lamps because they are brilliant and steady light at a trifling cost. They are made of glass and metal, and are easily cleaned. Great inducements are offered to agents.

**More Military Goods.**—Call and see Mrs. S. D. Gibson, who has just returned from the fast with a stock of cheap Military, such as Rifles, Flowers, Buttons, Belts, Gloves, Caps, etc.

**NEW GOODS**

AND

**NEW PRICES,**

AT

**MIDDLEPORT, OHIO.**

**T**HE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has just received, and now opening, one of the

**GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!**

THE ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE.

D. W. EVANS & CO.,  
THE FIFTH FLOOR, 67 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,  
ESTABLISHED 1854.

The following is a partial list of property which will be given to the purchasers of books at the time of sale: